RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 28th November, 1988/7 Agrahayana, 1910 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. Chairman in the chair.

MEMBERS SWORN

1. Shri Madan Bhatia (Nominated)
2. Shri B. N. Pande (Nominated)
3. Shrimati Sayeeda Anwar Taimur (Nominated)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I extend a cordial welcome to the new Members and look forward to their cooperation and assistance in the transaction of the business of the House.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAIN: Hon. Members, before we proceed to other business, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of Shri Bidesh Tukaram Kulkarni, former Mermer of this House. Shri Kulkarni represented the State of Maharashtra. As the Members might be aware, he passed away on the 26th November, 1988. Shri Bidesh Tukaram Kulkarni was born in July 1909 at Bolwad, Miraj taluka, South Satar district of Maharashtra; and had his education at the Ferguson College; Pune. He dedicated himself to the cause of education. He was Member of the then Bombay Legislative Council from 1949 to 1956. He was elected to the Rajya Sabha in July 1962 and re-elected in April 1968. During his membership of this House, his contribution to the debate was always purposeful and sincere. He also served as Lt. Governor of Pondicherry. Wherever he worked, in whatever capacity he functioned, he conducted himself with great dignity. We deeply mourn the passing away of Shri Kulkarni. I request Members to rise in their places and observe a minute's silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

(Hon. Members then stood in silence for one minute)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Secretary-General will convey to the members of the bereaved family our deep sense of sorrow and sympathy.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Power generation at Korba super thermal power station

*221. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Korba Super Thermal Power Station of the NTPC is forced to curtail power generation for most part of the year as the electricity boards in the western region do not utilise the quota earmarked from the Korba Power Station;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the non-utilisation of the quota earmarked for the electricity boards in the western region; and

(c) the percentage by which power generating at the Korba Power Station is curtailed as a result thereof stating the estimated loss suffered on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The Korba Super Thermal Power Station of the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) does not have to curtail power generation for most part of the year. The gross generation from this station during the period April to October, 1988 was 4180 million units against the target of 3727 million units. By and large, the beneficiary State Electricity Boards in the Western Region have utilised their quota from the Station.

However, there have been occasions when the Korba Super Thermal Power Station

had to backdown, taking into account, the grid requirements during the off-peak hours. During the period April to October, 1988, the backing down, due to the grid requirements, was to the extent of about 272 million units constituting about 6.5 per cent of the total generation during this period.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Sir, there is a certain amount of contradiction in the statement. The first paragraph is rosy though, there too, it is is mentioned that 'By and large, the beneficiary State Electricity Board have utilised their quota.' It is 'by and large.' Then, in the second paragraph, there is admission that during the period April to October, 1988, there was backing down of 272 million units, constituting about 6.5 per cent of the total generation. I am trying to look at the matter from a broader perspective. Unfortunately, there is a shortage which varies from 6 to 10 per cent as far as power is concerned. Haryana, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Orissa are the chronic States. In Andhra Pradesh too, industrial production is affected by this power shortage and workers also suffer. So, my first question is, in what manner, do the Government propose coordinating matters through various State Governments so that capacity at Korba is fully utilised?

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : माननीय सभापति महोदय, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं, पूरे हिन्दुस्तान को पांच जोन में बांटा गया है और वेस्टर्न जोन, जिसमें महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, मध्यप्रदेश, गोवा आता है, उसको सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन कोरबा से बिजली सप्लाई होती है । यहां जितनी बिजली पैदा होनी चाहिये उससे ज्यादा बिजली इस सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन ने पैदा की है और जिस स्टेट का जितना एलोकेशन है, उससे ज्यादा हमने उसको दी है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो सवाल मुख्य किया गया है ब्रेकडाउन का, तो जैसा आप जानते हैं, इस साल ज्यादा वर्षा होने के कारण हमने हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक पावर स्टेशन से 500 मिलियन यनिट का जनरेशन और किया और इससे हमको थर्मल पावर का ब्रेकडाउन करना पड़ा । अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि थर्मल पावर स्टेशन को अच्छे कामों के कारण प्रोडक्टिविटी मेरीटोरियस का इनाम भी दिया गया है । इसलिए यह जो आपने सवाल किया है, वह तथ्यों पर आधारित नहीं है ।

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: That means, the capacity utilisation is more than 100 per cent.

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान के राज्यों के जो प्लांट लोड फेक्टर है, वह 56 परसेंट है, लेकिन कोरबा थर्मल पावर स्टेशन का प्लांट लोड फेक्टर 85,86,87 परसेंट तक गया है यानी हाइएस्ट प्रोड क्टविटी इन दी कन्ट्री, देश के पैमाने पर इस पावर स्टेशन की प्लांट लोड फेक्टर हाइएस्ट है ।

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA : Sir, my second supplementary is again from a broader perspective : Unfortunately, power from Korba cannot be fed into the Northern Grid as the lines are not strong for them. There is no proposal for or no possibility of linking it to the Eastern Grid. The only possibility is of linking it with the Southern Grid. With so much of power shortage in the country, it is absolutely essential that there is no non-utilization even for a short period of time. The reason for non-utilization of power is the absence of a National Grid. This has been emphasised several times in this House and it has been stressed that there should be a National Grid. I would like to know what the problems are and what the causes are for the delay which stand in the way of the National Grid and how the Government proposes to resolve that.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : Sir, I entirely agree with the honourable Member that the real solution to the problem of mismatch between demand and supply in the vari-

ous parts of the country is the absence of a National Grid. Now, the National Grid can come into being only when the Regional Grids themselves are stabilised. Once these Regional Grids are stabilized and we have a proper transmission system even within the region to evacuate power, then the question will be only of connecting those Regional Grids to the common National Grid. But, as the House is aware, Sir, distribution of power is entirely a State subject and, therefore, we do not have a system whereby we can centrally control the distribution of power from one region to another. We are only trying to sort of advise and guide, whenever there is surplus power in one region, to put it on to another region. But this subject will have to be considered in all seriousness both in Parliament and with the States as to how to bring about proper distribution although it becomes a Concurrent Subject, and then we can match it properly. It is essential that hydel power, for example, which is produced at a much lower cost in a particular region is made available to other regions where there is no power and this can be done if we can just transmit it. Therefore, transmission and distribution of power are very important subjects. I am thankful to the honourable Member for having raised this issue once again. The National Grid must come into being.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Bhagat Ram Manhar.

श्री भगत राम मनहर : सभापति महोदय, कोरबा सुपर थर्मल विद्युत केन्द्र समय से पूर्व कमीशंड हो गया और उसको उत्पादकता के लिये इनाम मिला है, इसके लिये मैं माननीय मंत्रीजी को और उनके जो संबंधित अधिकारी हैं उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूं ।

महोदय, मैं मंत्रीजी से जानना चाहता हूं कि जो पांच जोन अपने निर्धारित किए है और उसका लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है उसमें ऐसा कोई जोन है जिसकी मांग निर्धारित लक्ष्य से ज्यादा है? यदि है तो कौन कौन से ऐसे जोन हैं जो अपने निर्धारित लक्ष्य से ज्यादा मांग कर रहे हैं और कौन से ऐसे हैं जो अपने निर्धारित लक्ष्य का उपयोग नहीं कर पा रहे हैं ।

श्री वसंत साठे : मोटे तौर पर यह कह सकता हूं कि सदर्न जोन में जितनी मांग हूं उस मात्रा में उसकी पूर्ति हो रही है । अभी यह जो वैस्टर्न जोन था उस जोन में वर्षा अच्छी होने से सारे देश में थोड़ी राहत मिली है । परन्तु इस जोन में महाराष्ट्र है, मध्यप्रदेश है, उसका पावर जनरेशन कपेसिटी काफी अच्छा है । लेकिन इस एरिया में जहां-जहां हम पावर दे सकते है, मैंने अभी जैसे कहा अब यदि कर्नाटक को पावर देनी है तो ईस्टर्न जोन से वहां पावर भेजने के लिये या केरल ले जाना है तो ट्रांसमिशन सिस्टम और नेशनल ग्रिड बराबर न होने की वजह से जिस मात्रा में हमें पावर वहां भेजनी चाहिए, वह हम नहीं कर पाते है । फार इन्जेम्पल, जम्मू और काश्मीर में ज्यादा मांग है अभी, बैली में ज्यादा मांग है परन्तु इस वक्त जितना हमको भेजना चाहिए, हम भेज नहीं पाते हैं ।

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, there may be any reason but in every region there is shortage of electricity.

एक माननीय सदस्य : यू०पी० में भी ।

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: That is irrelevant, whether it is the northern region or the southern region. The question is, generation on the national level is 60 per cet, whereas this particular plant has a capacity of 85 per cent. The reasons, however, given are contradictory, because of so much generation you think that the shortage will be wiped out. There is some lacuna. Why do you try to hush up the lacuna why don't you cover up that lacuna? Thousand crores of rupees have been spent to set up this super thermal power station and it will be a criminal waste of resources if the functioning is nullified by any administrative or other reasons. If that is so, instead of giving some uncalled for reasons you should take strict action against them.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I cannot educate anybody who refuses to get educated.

I have just tried to explain, and harsh words cannot be used, whether it is irrelevant or criminal and so on. The simple thing is, there is need of power at the peaking periods and the peaking periods are in the evenings and in the early mornings. Suppose, there is a mishatch between the thermal generation and the hydel generation, in the sense if thermal generation is much more than the hydel generation, then the peaking requirement can be fulfilled but in the nights there is no demand. So, even if you generate power and that is how we generate surplus power, to whom will I give that power? Therefore, backing down has to take place. As far as distribution between one region and other region is concerned, as I have explained, this can be done only when we have a national grid. With the national grid lacuna whom do you want to punish? I cannot punish the State Electricity Boards asking them why they have not completed their regional grids. This is a persuasive method. We can only persuade them. Hon. Member wants to say why we do not take administrative action and all that. These strong words or using that sort of language are all right, but we must understand the subject.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I fully agree with the Minister that there there is a need for strengthening the national grid, but nonetheless there is no problem between the western and the southern grids. Even during this period, in spite of good monsoon etc., Andhra Pradesh is having difficulty with power even during this period which he is mentioning. In fact there is a decision now to impose 30 per cent cut of high-tension power in Andhra Pradesh. There is the possibility. Therefore, I would like to know, what was the difficulty with the Korba power plant to keep up this 6.5 per cent of generation of electricity so that it could have been made available to southern grid where there is no problem of transmission because there has been a continuous flow of power from Madhya Pradesh to Maharashtra to Andhra Pradesh? Sir my question is in two parts. The first part is, what was the difficulty in keeping up the generation so that States like Andhra Pradesh which is having easy access of transmission, could have fulfilled the conditions. The second part is, while I agree with the Minister that transmission is the function of the State Governments, in distribution certain percentage is allowed for the Central undertaking. If there is a thermal power station in Ramagundam, then it is 25 per cent for Andhra Pradesh, 10 per cent for Karnataka, 10 per cent for Tamil Nadu and 10 per cent for Kerala, and I think, if I remember correctly, 10-15 per cent is kept by the Central Government or with the Central agency. In the case of Korba also, the same must have been applicable in principle. If that is the case, what was the difficulty in getting the production in Korba to the full, so that this 15 per cent or 10 per cent which is available with the Central organisation could have been made available to a deficit State, as of today, like Andhra Pradesh which is greatly in need of power?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, as I explained, even amongst States where there is a possibility of evacuating power, for example Maharashtra power could be sent via Madhya Pradesh to either Orissa or even Andhra Pradesh, which we have been doing before, the question again will be, when do they want that power? The power which is surplus here in Korba is during the night time. So Andhra should be willing to take power during that period, because the industries to whom this cut is going to be applied are not the industries which work during the night. Now if there is such a request, I have an open mind and I will still look into it, because Korba will have capacity to generate more power even in the months to come. If Andhra can take power during the non-peaking hours in the night, we will see how we can transmit that power to make it available to them. That I am willing to consider.

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह अहलूवालिया: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि जैसा कि आज तक हमको पता था कि कारखाना क्यों नहीं चल रहा है तो कहा जाता था कि पावर नहीं है। पावर प्लांट क्यों नहीं चल रहे हैं तो

कहते थे कि कोयला नहीं है । कोयला क्यों नहीं है तो कहा जाता था कि कोलियरी मे कोल कटिंग मशीनें नहीं हैं । पर यह सवाल आज कुछ ऐसा है कि उपभोक्ता नहीं है, इसलिये पावर नहीं जेनरेट की जाती है । हो सकता है कि मेरी जानकारी इस बारे में कम हो, लेकिन मेरे ख्याल से कोरबा थर्मल पावर प्लांट वहां इसलिये बनाया गया था कि भारत ऐल्यूमिनियम इंडस्ट्रीज जो वहां लगी है उसमें एल्यूमिनियम में पावर को रा मेटीरियल की तरह से यूज किया जाता है । पिछले दिनों में हमने देखा है कि हमारे यहां एल्यूमिनियम की कमी होने के कारण उसे हम बाहर से इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं । इसलिये क्या बालको के प्रोडक्शन में कमी होने का कारण वहां का स्मैल्टर बैठ जाने के कारण उपभोक्ताओं की कमी हुई है और क्या उसके कारण थर्मल पावर स्टेशन में पावर प्रोडक्शन में कमी हो गई है ?

श्री वसंत साठे : श्रीमन, जहां तक बालको का सवाल है, उनका अपना कैप्टिव पावर प्लांट है । वह इसलिए लगाया गया था कि उन्हें पूरी तरह से सेंट्रल पावर स्टेशन या स्टेट पावर स्टेशंस पर पूरी तरह से अवलंबित न रहना पड़े । हालांकि यह मुद्दा बहुत महत्व का है और राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि से देखा जाए तो अंतोगत्वा हमें यदि देश का पैसा किसी पब्लिक सैक्टर पर लगाया है चाहे वह ऐल्यूमिनियम का हो या फ़ौलाद का हो, उसमें जो पैसा लगता है तो फ़िर यदि पर्याप्त मात्रा में उसको बिजली उपलब्ध न हो तो इससे उत्पादन बंद हो जाएगा और उसका उत्पादन न होने से राष्ट्र को नुकसान होगा । इसलिये हम राज्य सरकारों से बात कर रहे हैं कि कम से कम केन्द्र का जो हमने प्रकल्प लगाया है वह बाजू का है, वहां से हमें पावर देने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं है । लेकिन होता यह है कि स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स कहती हैं कि पहले जो आपने प्रोजेक्ट लगाया है, जैसा कि अभी माननीय लक्ष्मण जी ने बताया, उसका परसेंटेज के आधार पर राज्यों में जो वितरण होता है, वह हमको दो और फिर यह हम देखेंगे कि हम बालकों को दे सकते हैं या नहीं ? यह उड़ीसा में हैं राउरकेला के बारे में । क्या होता है कि उनको समझाना कि इससे राष्ट्र का नुकसान होता है, पावर हमको सीधे देने दीजिए, जरा मुश्किल हो रहा है because the State Electricity Boards are not accepting this proposition of giving power directly, even from the Central power units, to the Central public sector units. We are trying to find a solution to this problem in the national interest.

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: Sir, the Minister, while answering the question, referred to my State of Karnataka which is one of the deficit States. The first part of my question is, in spite of the deficit, would it not be possible to indicate to the consumer as to the time when he can, at least, adjust accordingly because even essential services like hospitals are affected, let alone the farmers who go without power for a certain period? Coming to the second part of my question, once our State was surplus in power. But, for the last four or five years, all the developmental projects have come to a standstill because of shortage of power. There are eight projects pending with the Government of India for the last three years or more. By what time will the honourable Minister clear these projects? The second part of this question is, there are a number of public sector undertakings drawing heavy power from the power stock. Will the Government of India have separate captive power plants for these public sector undertakings, make separate arrangements, so that this power can be released for agriculture and other essential services?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, we have already accepted the concept of captive power units for any industrial unit, whether in the private sector or in the public sector, which wants to have a captive power plant. Shri Birla will be able so corroborate this: His Renusagar and other units have captive power plants of their own. So, we have accepted

this. There is no objection to any industrial unit setting up its own captive power plant. As far as the larger question is concerned, Sir, we have already sanctioned projects for Karnataka. They have some difficulties on whether they should get credit directly or through the Central Government, etc. Those issues are being sorted out. As far as the question as to whom power will be made available is concerned the State Governments and the State Electricity Boards alone will be able to tell this because they regulate the supply of power; it is not done by the Centre.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: Sir, there is shortage of power in the southern region and in some States the shortage is very serious, like in Kerala. So, I would like to know what is the difficulty in setting up a national grid. Am I to understand that the States are not cooperating with such a proposal? What is the difficulty in setting up a national grid?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He wants to know what is the difficulty in setting up a national grid.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, the difficulty is obvious: The State Governments or State Electricity Boards want to have the power to distribute and are not willing because, if there is a national grid, automatically some restrictions, in national interest, will come in. A State which has surplus power does not want to share it; it wants to do it directly. Therefore there is a reservation. But I think, in the ultimate analysis, when we think now of the Centre-State relationship, also the question of autonomy, what you have you don't to give up, you don't want even to share and, even if you want to share, you want to do it at your own price, etc. These are the problems coming in the way of fruition of this concept of national grid.

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल : सभापति महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने कहा है एक कठिनाई है कि राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड बनाने में विवाद हो जायेगा

श्री सभापति : कोशिश कर रहे हैं ; बन जायेगा ।

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल : सैद्धांतिक रूप से मान रहे हैं तो इसको कार्यान्वित करने में जरा जल्दी करें ।

श्री सभापति : जरा जल्दी कर दीजिए ।

श्री वसंत साठे : जल्दी कर लेंगे ।

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल : दूसरे यह कि उत्तरी जोन में कश्मीर में बड़ा कमी हुआ लेकिन कश्मीर में जो सलाल योजना बनी है, अखबारों में पढ़ा है, वहां से बिजली पंजाब और दिल्ली तक जायेगा । जैसा आप बता रहे हैं, काश्मीर में खुद कमी है तो आखिर जो योजना आज काश्मीर में बना रहे हैं और जिसका उद्घाटन अभी किया गया है जिसके लिए आप भी वहां गये थे और प्रधान मंत्री भी गये थे, उसके बिजली के उत्पादन का क्या हुआ क्योंकि आप दिल्ली तक बिजली दे रहे थे ? यह बात मैं जानना चाहता हूं ।

श्री वसंत साठे : जहां तक सलाल योजना का सवाल है, बिजली तो पर्याप्त मात्रा में जितना उसकी कैपेसिटी थी, हो रही है बल्कि ज्यादा हो रही है । इसमें दो बातें हैं । जम्मू तक तो बिजली पर्याप्त मात्रा में चली जाती है । इसमें दूसरे राज्यों का भी शेयर है । लेकिन वेली से क्योंकि ट्रांसमिशन लाइन का लिंक है, इसलिए मुझे अब यह कहने में खुशी है कि तल्ली से लेकर वेली तक यह ट्रांसमिशन लाइन रशियन कोलेबरेशन से बनना मंजूर हो गया है और उसका काम भी शरू हो रहा है, इसलिए वह जल्दी हो जाएगा जैसे ही वह हो जाता है तो बिजली भी वेली तक पहुंच जाएगी ।

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल : यह बिजली दिल्ली तक आ रही है या नहीं ?

श्री वसंत साठे : दिल्ली तक तो आ ही रही है ।

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, two things have come from the answers of the hon. Minister Number one, the problem is with regard to the national grid. The second thing he has said is, why the production in Korba was less was because he wants that he can give electricity for night because during the day it will be used for industrial purpose.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: Exactly the same situation is obtaining in Kashmir. There were four days without power in Srinagar. The minimum temperature is minus three, and the maximum is eight, nine. This is the situation. We are without power. Will the hon. Minister consider because we will need it only for the right, and will not need it for the day? The present transmission line is capable of transmitting that during night time, and Singrauli and Korba can be interconnected very easily. Will the hon. Minister consider the possibility of connecting Korba to Singrauli and Singrauli to the Jammu grid so that the Kashmir valley can get this additional mobilisation?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will consider the suggestion.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We will not need to go into all these problems of getting it all the way from Korba. Don't worry. The question is, if during night time there is enough requirement, we will find out, and if the transmission system is capable of taking power to the valley, we will try to see how we can supply power.

*222 [*The questioners (Shri Shanker Sinh Vaghela and Shri Pramod Mahajan) were absent. For answer* vide col. 29... *infra*].

Servey to explore the availability of crude and gas in Madhya Pradesh

*222. [*The questioners* (Shri Shanker Sinh Vaghela and Shri Pramod Mahajan) *were* absent. *For* answer vide *col* 29 infra]

(a) whether Government have undertaken any survey to explore the availability of Crude and gas in the river basins of Madhya Pradesh State;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what steps are being taken or have been taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Geoscientific surveys carried out in various basins of Madhya Pradesh include 35457 Sq. Km. of geological mapping, 9961 stations of gravity-magnetic besides about 900 Line Kilometre of deep siesmic soundings.

(c) Four locations in different basins of Madhya Pradesh have been identified for drilling.

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह ठाकुर सभापति महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश में ओ० एन० जी० सी० के सर्वे के अनुसार 1987 में महानदी बेसिन में पेट्रोलियम में भारी भंडार का पता चला है। यह मध्य प्रदेश से लेकर उड़ीसा तक फैला हुआ है। जिओलोजिकल सर्वे आफ इंडिया के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश में नदियों के बेसिन्स में काफी पट्रोलियम मिलने की संभावना है। इनमें विशेष उल्लेखनीय नदियां हैं, सोन, कार्लसिन और चरखल, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि किस प्रकार से ओ० एन० जी० सी० ने महानदी बेसिन का सर्वे किया है, क्या उसी प्रकार से अन्य नदियों का भी सर्वे करवाने की योजना उनके पास है ?

श्री ब्रह्म दत्त : मान्यवर, मध्य प्रदेश में जो कुछ सर्वे हुआ है उसके आंकड़े तो मैंने बता दिए हैं। यह बात सही है कि महानदी बेसिन मध्य प्रदेश तक जाता है। लेकिन महानदी बेसिन में उड़ीसा में भी गैस या तेल नहीं मिला है। कावेरी बेसिन में मिला है, कृष्णा-गोदावरी बेसिन में मिला है। लेकिन फिर भी चार जगहें, चार बेसिन्स, खोज निकाले गये हैं जहां खुदाई करेंगे। ये हैं--सतपड़ा में अहोनी के पास, सतपुड़ा में तामिया के पास, दक्षिण रीवा में दवारी